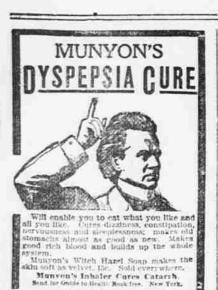
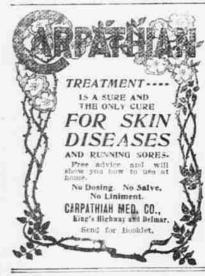
海(海)海(湖)河(河

(本)(本)(本)(本)(本)



INFLAMED EYES AND EYELIDS

Price 25 Gents, All Druggisto. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PULL CO., New York



DISINFECTION OF STABLES.

This is a subject that is well-nigh universally ignored, and yet there is no doubt of the great importance of it. The following, by A. W. Bitting of the lu-diana Experiment Station applies just as well to horse stables as dairy stables. No animal by nature lives in a foul atmosphere, and it must necessarily affect their health. Doctor Blitting says:

The disinfection of stables after a period of constant use should be a part of routine practice. Dairy stables in par-ticular should be disinfected twice a year, and oftener if the conditions de-mand it. It is not possible to give many stables that thorough disinfection that is possible in houses, because their construction will not admit of it, but it is possible to do very much and at little expense.

The ideal method of disinfection is by means of a gas, as that would have power to penetrate everywhere, effectiveness of this method depends upon securing a large volume of gas and maintaining it for some time. Unless the stable can be unde tight, a gas will be of little use. For all pratical purposes, the gas produced by burning sulphur over a pot of coals is the best if used in connection with steam. The dry sulphur fumes have little germ-killing power, but when combined with the steam in the air it forms a compound that is deadly. The boiling of water and burning of sulphur should go together. Formaldehyde gas is not so efficient for stable distufection as many would have us believe. A very practical means of disinfection that may be used under almost every stable condition is by whitewashing This is not expensive for conterial and is very easily applied by means of an inexpensive fruit spray pump. The lime should be thorougaly slacked and strained through a cloth and made post thin enough to work well through the nozzle. One man can apply two coats of whitewash with a pump and reach all parts of side and ceiling of a room in about one-fourth the time required with the brush. Whitewash will kill or hold the germs with which it comes in contact. It has the effect, 100, of making the barn lighter and cleaner. After the first spraying, one application will usually be sufficient if given regularly. As the business of supply ing milk to cities and creameries is of large proportions and dep ads cleanliness, this precaution is issurection should be regularly followed.

TO TRAIN COLTS.

We play with and fondle over colts from the time they are foaled, writes E. L. Snyder in the National Stockman and Former.

I have had them follow the children into the house, and never put a halter on till after they are weaned. In the winter, as he says, on a rough day, we hal ter them and lead them about in the shed at the barn; then take them in a stall in the horse stable, tie them up, curry and brush them, and how they It! When they are yearlings turn them out in pasture, and if I go to the field they come to me like dogs, and they get jealous if I fondle one more than another. I can lift their feet and rub their legs. Second winter use them the same; let them out on nice days for exercise, and keep their feet rasped off nice and round, and curry and brush them once or twice a month. Then at 21/2 years, or sometimes not till 3 years, we harness them up the same as an old horse. They are so gentle they do not mind the barness at all. Then put on the bridle and lead them out. Some times hitch right away, if in a burry; sometimes just two-horse team; sometimes four-horse team, and I never raised a bad one in my life, I have bought a few that we had trouble with hitching them. I still said, now do you see, if we had raised that coit we would not have had that trouble, Handle your colts from the time of birth, rub their legs, lift their feet, and you will never

Queer Behavior of Drone Bees. Written for The Republi

Mr. Arthur Betts, Chapel Hill, Ark., writes: "The drones from one of my hives of bees left en masse, cranked off in a line and clustered a few yards from the hive. I should like your opinion as to the cause of such unusual ac-The honey-flow was good and the worker bees were apparently making no attempt to drive them out. I never saw or heard of a similar case.

The works of several apiarists have been consulted in regard to the phenomenon, but nothing of the kind seems to be described. It seems to be a "strike" on the part of the male mem-bers of the colony. It is to be hoped that Mr. Betts kept them under observation for a day or two and noted whether they returned to the hive or finally dispersed in other directions. Possibly he may have discovered later the cause of wholesele desertion.

The following letter contains some points on sheep management that are well worth following. The writer took a premium under an offer of the Indiana Farmer for the best articles on sheep management. He says:

The care and management of a flock of sheep has been with me a source of pleasure and profit, though, like all kinds stock kept on the farm, they have had their ups and downs in price. To take them through a series of years they have paid me better than any other kind of stock. I attribute my success largely to good care and management. I have now ninety-three lambs from sixty-eight ewes. They commenced coming the middle of March, and by the middle of April every ewe had dropped her lamb. The first of May I castrated and docked hem, and put a little daub of pine tar near the cut to keep the flies away. Inside of two days they were skipping and pinying as though nothing had hap-pened. I clipped the ewes the 5th and 6th of May, and now they are all on blue grass pasture. This coming week I will bring them to the barn and dip the ambs to kill the ticks, and while I have hem in the barn I will daub a little pine tar on each ewe's nose, I do this for two purposes-to cure catarrh and o keep away the flies. I do this about three times during the summer. I will in few days place a feed trough in the pasture, make a fence around it to keep he ewes out, then make a creep for the lambs to get in and help themselves to oats and bran that I will keep there for hem. It is very necessary that sheep have salt when they want it. I some times mix worm powder with salt and give them, but a change of pasture as often as every two weeks, and plenty of sait, will invariably correct the worm trouble. At shearing time I examine ev-ery ewe's udder, and if any has become injured in any way so she is unfitted to rear a lamb I place a mark on her and dispose of her the first good opportunity I have. To have a lamb come and the we give no milk for it is a very great rouble, I wean my lambs not later than the 1st of August, and try to have a piece of rape ready to turn them on. They should have other pasture in connection with the rape for best results They will grow and get fat and be eady for market by the holidays. I place the ewes on good pasture after weaning the ambs, and milk them out a few times to prevent the udder from spoiling.
About the middle of November I get my shears sharp and get a man to hold the ewes and give them a general clean ng up, removing all tags and dirt. I then turn the male in with them.

ARTICHOKES FOR SWINE.

Professor W. A. Henry says on this subject: The artichoke is a plant which bas

long been before the American farmer for use, but which he has vever taken up to any great extent. Occasionally we see articles in the newspapers telling wonderful stories concerning the yield and value of artichokes in many cases the articles emanate from individuals or seed firms that have artichoke tubers for sale, and who are simply exploiting their own goods. The artichoke belongs to the sundower family. It is simply a wild sunflower, with tuberous root stems, which somewhat resemble those produced by the potato, bit smaller than potatoes taken as they usually run, in omposition the artichoke closely resembles the common field petato in protein and starch content. Years ago Boussingault, the great French hvestigator, fed as much as thirty pounds of silced artichokes daily to each horse experimented with, this amount taking the place of half the hay allowance usually red. The artichokes were greatily eaten and the orses maintained their weights. At the Missouri station, Saweltzer reports a trial in which princokes were fed to pigs and were found to have the same feeding value as common field parators. The result is what we might expect, judging from their chemical composi-

Artichokes succeed best on low, rich bottom lands that are at least fairly well drained. They will not grow in swamp soil, but like low, rich lands. Generally the crop is planted and cultivated in the same manuer as potatoes are grown Hogs are turned in to gather the crop by rooting the tubers from 'he son, Some farmers have objected to artichokes because they persist in after years as a weed. Any large seed dealer can supply

BUY NO CHEAP BREEDING HOGS.

The cost of really good hogs to breed from is too low to justify an effort to economize to the extent of a few dol-lars in an investment of this sort. As the Farmers' Review truly says: No swine breeder can afford to buy

animals just because they are cheap. It not infrequently happens that the cheapest animas prove to be the most expensive in the end, whether that end be in the way of breeding or of butch ering. If an azimal is cheap it is because it is not worth much, except in rare cases when a good animal has to be disposed of under the conditions of a forced sale. The man that buys a cheap boar finds that he has to sell the progeny of that boar at a correspondingly low price. The man that buys a cheap sow frequently finds that she is cheap because she bears few pigs and of poor qualty. By the time he has disposed of the pigs and figured up his accounts he finds that the cheap sow was really a very expensive sow, for into her went not only the pur-chase money, but a great deal of labor and feed. No progressive man will allow the price to dictate his purchases. is what he must have, and it Quality is what he is after. The man that really buys cheap is the man that pays a good price for a good animal and gets a good profit out of it. It is very schoon that a good profit comes out of a poor price and a poor inimal.

COTTONSEED FOR MULES.

In a recent issue of the Southern Farm Gazette a Texan gives his experience on the above subject which may be of value to our readers, he says: For the last five years I have fed from fifty to sixty mules and horses on cottonseed meal almost exclusively from December to March. During these months my stock has no regular work to do and I try to feed as cheaply as pos sible, hence I use cottonseed meal with corn as I had had no experience with it and was somewhat afraid of it. Now I use it alone and with the best of re-My stock fattens quickly and sults. sheds its hair fully a month earlier than on grain and can do a good day's work when necessary. I have never observed any bad effects from, though I watched my stock closely the first two years. I feed it once a day and use five pounds of meal and all the hulls they will eat up clean.

It has the same good effect on my cows and calves. The calves have it before them from the day they are dropped till they are put on grass entirely. I raise fifteen calves each year and have never lost one in four years I feed a few ounces to begin with and increase it until I am feeding two

pounds at a year old. Quality is what makes price. If Burnett's Vanilla Extract was no better than other extracts its price would be the same.

SHEEP ARE GOOD PAYING STOCK

ENTIRE DEPARTMNTS of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, DRESSING SACQUES, WRAPPERS, UMBRELLAS, Bought from Pufeles-Ganz

ENGRED DE REPREDENTE DE LE REPREDENTE DE

Sound business logic influenced Messrs. Pufeles & Ganz to accept our low offer of 60c on the dollar! 520 Washington ve. TEY NEEDED THE ROOM AND TIME TO DEVOTE TO THE MAIN DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR BUSINESS.

We cannot seak too strongly concerning the excellence, beauty and unequaled cheapness of these goods. Truly, it's one of the best buying opportunities eveoffered by a store to the women of St. Louis.

PUFELEGANZ CLOAK CO.'S

Ladies' Fetty Wrappers. A charming as tment of the newest styles, most desirable patterns Lawns, Penangs, Batistes, Percales, etc., in ligh medium and dark colorings, trimmed attractively with abroideries, laces, ribbons and ruffles.

The entire pehase in our basement to-day, as long as they last, mared at these remarkably little figures:

Wrappers sold | Pufeles-Ganz Co. at 50c-Wrappers soldy Pufeles-Gauz Co. at 69c-Wrappers solby Pufeles-Ganz Co. at 75c-Our Price Wrappers set by Pufeles-Ganz Co. at \$1.00-Our price. Wrappers ad by Pufeles-Ganz Co. at \$1.25-Wrappersold by Pufeles-Ganz Co. at \$1,50-Our Frice ... Wrappersold by Pufeles-Ganz Co. at \$2.00 - \$1.48

PUFELE-GANZ CLOAK CO.'S STOCK OF

Our price.....

(3)

Dressing Sacques, Kimonas, Etc. Second Floor.

From 8 to 10 Wednesday Morning. Ony 15 dozen lightweight Flannelette Dressing
Saques and Kimenas, in pretty stripes and checks—
win borders of solid colors on the kimenas—the sacques
have shell crochet edges and ribbon fastener—really worth 656—for 2 hours (limit
of 2 to a customer)—
a, each

A small lot of Pufdes-Ganz Co.'s Lawn Dressing A small and Short Kimmas of blue, pink and black, Sacques and Short Kimmas of blue, pink and black, white stripes ruffle trimmed or solid colored borders—their price 85c-our price. Pufeles-Ganz Co 's Dessing Sacques and Short Kimonas of white or colored lawns and dimities—their price up to \$1.50—

Pufeles-Ganz Dressing Sacques and Short Kimonas of 98c

Pufeles Ganz Dressing Sacques and Short Rimonas of lawn, dimittee and hidta linen in white or colors—elaborately trimmed with lace and insertion or tucks and ruffles—sed by Pufeles-Ganz up to \$150-our pric. Full length Lawn Timonas in pretty blue and pink, allover patterns—also pure white, with contrasting borders full loose backs— Pufeles-Ganz, price \$2.09—our price.... Pufeles-Gauz Clok Co.'s full length Kimonas of fine

lawns with whiteporders—also solid color lawn lounging goths with deep flounce and trimmed with lac price was \$3.00—our price. Pufeles-Ganz Szell Kimonas and House Gowns, of solid color lawns or fincy dimities—the house gowns have large tucked circular ollars elaborately trimmed \$2.50 with lace—their price \$4.00—our \$2.50

Ladies' All-Yool Cashmere Tea Gowns, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon-loose or fitt red, blue, rose cadet and pink-uil-wool challie house jowns-regular \$7.50 gowns-



Fastest Growing Store in America

Broadway and Washington.

Pufeles-Ganz Cloak Co.'s Stock of

Think of it! Garments that are perfectly fresh and up-to-date-having been on their shelves NOT LONGER than three months—yet which we will sell to-day at very near half prices! In addition to our regular salesroom on second floor we have also taken almost an entire aisle in the basement, in order to par tially relieve the tremendous buying pressure that such unprecedented values will surely eause.

From 8 to 10-in Basement. Ladies' Good Musiku Umbrella Drawers with cambric ruffles and vo're bands worth fully 25c-limit of three 15c

Pufeles-Ganz Cloak Co.'s

Ladies' Nightgowns.

A very desirable lot of garments, comprising almost a hundred dozen, in Including full French styles, trimmed scores of charming styles, trimmed either with embroideries, laces, hemstitching or tucks.

Gowns sold by Pufeles-Ganz Co at \$2.49

Puteles-Ganz Cloak Co.'s

Ladies' Petticoats.

Perfectly new, crisp and fresh. All in umbrella style and with dust ruffies. made of splendid materials and frimmed Trimmed in all sorts of styles with variously with laces and fine embroiddainty tions! Did you ever see such prices? Certainly not on garments of equal quality!

Petticoats sold by Pufeles-Ganz lo. at like and &c-our price.... Petticoats sold by Pufeles-Ganz Co. at 98c and \$1.25 our price... Petticoats sold by Pufelen-Ganz To, at \$1.50 and \$1.75—our price,... \$1.19 Petticoats sold by Pufeles-Ganz Co. at \$1.98 and \$2.50 our price. \$1.49 Petticoats sold by Pufcles-Ganz Co. at \$2.75 and \$3.00 our price. Petticoats sold by Pufeles-Ganz Co. at \$2.75 and \$4.00 our price... \$2 49 PREFERENCE PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO D

From 8 to 10-on 2d Floor addes' Corset Covers, of good qua ambric, with low necks and pretty t

Pufcles-Ganz Cloak Co.'s

Corset Covers.

Made of fine Cambric and Nainsook, with lace insertion and edges. decidedly interesting prices, showing how we make lively selling.

Ladies' Drawers.

These garments are in umbrella style, made of splendid materials and trimmed embroideries, laces and inser- eries. They're bargains of the rarest sort at these prices for Wednesday.

Drawers sold by Pufeles-Ganz Cc. at 25c, 25c and 25c our price..... Drawers sold by Pufeles-Ganz Co. at 40c, 50c and 60c—our price..... Drawers sold by Pufeles-Ganz Co. at 75c and 89c-our price...... Drawers sold by Pufeles-Ganz Co. at 98c and \$1.19-our price..... Drawers sold by Pufcles-Ganz Co. at \$1.25 to \$1.75—our price.... Drawers sold by Pufeles-Ganz Co. \$1.25

Grand-Leader Makes a Lucky Purchase.

Pufeies-Ganz Cloak Co.'s Entire Stock of

Corsets In 3

Lot 1-Corsets of all sizes, short and medium lengths -of pink, blue or white satesn-also sum-mer corsets-Pufeles-Ganz Co, sold then at 50c and 75c-in this sale, each......

Lot 2-Includes such celebrated Corsets as R. and of Z-includes such celebrated Corsets as I G. Thompson's Glove-Fitting, P. N. and W. straight fronts-short, medium and long-made siteen, coutille and summer netting-sold by Purfeles-Ganz Co. at \$1.05, \$1.25 and \$1.59-Take your choice Wednesday at. 75c

Lot 3 - Pufeles-Ganz Co.'s finest Corsets, in Em pire and straight front styles—all the makes—R. & G. W. B., etc. They retailed these corrects at \$2.00 and \$2.50— Our price Wednesday, each.

Pufeles-Ganz Cloak Co.s Umbrellas and Parasols

Special Offer From 8 to 10 Only.

small lot of Men's and Women's Fast Black Gloria Umbrellas, with strong steel rods and Congo handles. For two hours and no longer you can buy one at the insignificant 29c price of.

Ladies' Fast Black Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with sterling silver trimmed, natural wood and fancy handles Ladies' Black and Changeable Colored Silk Umbrel-

las-also with colored borders - paragon frame-natural wood handles-sold by Pufeles-Ganz Co. up to \$3.25-our price. \$1.50 Ladies' Fine Silk Coaching Parasols in solid colors,

or with fancy colored hemstitched borders - Pufe-les-Ganz Co. sold these up to \$2.25-Ladies' Fancy Trimmed and Coaching Parasols, in

Ladies' Prettily Trimmed Carriage Parasols, in white, black and fancy colors-sold by Pufeles-Ganz Co.

Ladies' Fine Coaching Parasols of Taffeta Silk, in black, white, fancy stripes and dots—sold by Pufe-les-Ganz up to \$5.00—your—choice 2 02 at......\$2.98

Ladies' Handsomely Trimmed and Coaching Parasols of White Veiling and Chiffon — also fancy stripes with the latest finishes — sold by Pufeles-Ganz Co. up to \$10.00—our \$3.50 Ganz Co. up to \$10:00-our

NOTES ON SHEEP.

Wool is the 'arm product that brings

all reasonable care should be taken to utilize them to the best advantage. Breed, fred and care for the sheep so as grow the best fleece of wool; secure the best and most healthy lambs with a in the bottom; add cobs, and when you good carcuss of mutton, and the more fully this is done the better will be the sheet iron or something of that opportunity for profit.

A cheap ram at the head of the flock lamb, a fleece, a deal of patience and a eat what they want. You will be surfood supply that would have kept a prised to see how greedily they will do valuable lambs.

One of the most essential conditions that I know of in the growing of a good fleece of wool is the keeping of the sheep in good condition all through the year, and whenever there is a falling off condition the staple is affected .- S. B. Hollings in the Scotch Farmer.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

of buttermaking. Cream is poured onto blotting paper, which absorbs the Then the remaining portion moisture. is scraped off and is supposed to be butter. How about the casein? Does the blotter absorb that also? We think the dealers will not run very sand after this kind of butter.

A Texas dairyman has found he can use alfalfa hay as a substitute for bran, with good results, in feeding mileh cows. As a test he substituted for three weeks an equal quantity by weight of cat alfal-fa hay for the bran he had been feeding. The cows gave an increased yield of both milk and butter as a result of the change to alfalfa. The alfalfa was cat o balf-inch lengths.

The analyses of bran and alfalfa show a composition almost identical and it is not to be wendered that the feeding trial should show the same results. The dairyman who has a few acres of alfalfa can be very independent of all kinds of combinations that tend to raise the cost

of feed unduly.
Professor A. M. Soule says: "When a heifer is well developed, has received good food and treatment and properly nourshed thereafter, she may be safely bred from 18 to 24 months of age. If she is undersized or has not received the best of care and attention, it would be a mistake to breel her at that age. The proper time to breed a helfer must be determined largely by the individuality of the animal. There is a great tendency, however, to breed heifers too young, in fact, this mistake has been made so fre quently that with many of the impreved preeds of stock there is a tendency to sterility, as a result, and in many other instances scrofulous diseases such as tuberculosis, etc., have made a great many inroads in the breed. On the other it is important that helfers be tried as early as possible, as it undoubtedly has a great deal to do with securing maturing animals. By the practice of a rigorous selection, the maintenance of a high standard, a good constitution and individual vigor, early breeding can be practiced and the power to mature early materially unproved."

Hogs at this senson should have free access to salt and wood ashes, and, it possible charcoal. In the timber counthe most money in proportion to what it tries it is very easy to all these re-takes from the farm, with the least inbor and trouble to the producer.

With sheep we have three opportunities for profit, of, rather, income, and cob charcoal and ashes fiven in this scarce year of corn, there are plenty of

cobs lying around the yard. Dig a pit two and one half feet deep and two feet wide and start a good fire get them charred, cover with a piece of put dirt around the edges, and thus smother out the fire. Put in plenty of may handicap the whole situation. An salt; stir the mixture up, and keep it old or feeble ewe lessens the chances of where the hogs have a chance to get profits to a desperate per cent. It is a at it. If you will not take trouble to do thirde thing to nurse a poor sheep this, then rake the cobs up in a put through the winter at the expence of a and set fire to them and let the logs prised to see how greedly they strong, vigorous sheep, that would have given six to eight pounds of clean, shafty, sound wool, and raise one or two sheep, so to speak.

GOING TO TRY A NEW VENTURE IN POULTRY.

An Indiana Farmer Has Arranged to Devote His Farm to Raising Quall for Market.

Harley Smith, a wealthy farmer living near Potland, Ind., says the Poultry From England comes a story of a Tribune of Freeport, Ill., has founded a ew, and we might say absurd, method new avenue for his enterprise, and his farm of 400 acres is to be given over in the near future entirely to raising quall. He has been experimenting for the last three years and has come to the conclusion that quail can be domesticated and can be made decidedly more profitable than any other kind of fowls, both on account of the rapidity with which they multiply and the little trouble and expense it will require to prepare them for market.

As a means of starting bis new industry he has not permitted a gun to be fired on his land for four years, and has seen the good results of this policy in the gradual taming of the quait till now they will come around his barnyard and eat with the chickens. He says there is a marked difference in the coveys out in the fields and near the house, for when they are approached in the fields they appear to be very wild; but in the barnyard they come about him and pick up the grain and appear to have lost all their wild nature.

This applies to the birds that live out in the fields and that he terms wild, but his experiments with one brood which he raised by setting the eggs under a hen and bringing them up with the barnyard fowls, have convinced him they may be as completely domesticated as chickens and ducks, and he has decided to enter the business on a scale that will test its practicability and prove whether there is really any money in it. In order to do this he will secure the

eggs of the quail on his place this summer and hatch them in an incubator, and thus begin. The domestication at once and before the birds have become wild. He will keep the females for future broods and sell only a part of the males, and he hopes to have not fewer than 1,500 egg-producing birds when the season of 1903 opens. These broods will be raised for market, but the stock will gradually be increased if the results are satisfactory, and in time he will give his entire attention to the industry Mr. Smith has recently consulted a lawyer at Portland and has received

wedging Silver

See the incomparably beautiful stock of new things at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,

On BROADWAY, Cor. Locust St.

N. B. - Write for Illustrated Catalogue. Mailed free.

a construction of the game laws of the | good quail farm than there is in culti-State which he believes will permit him vating the ordinary crops. The broods to take advantage of a market which affords the highest price for quail. Under the Indiana law the quail hunting season is practically limited to six

so far as to punish persons who sold quail out of season, though it was proved they were killed in the hunting season and kept in cold storage. Mr. Smith's attorney has advised that he law applies only to wild birds, and that, if quaits are domesticated or are so reared that they never become wild, they are not "game" within the meaning of the law, and the raiser would

even having a bird in one's possession at

any other time, the courts having gone

have the right to kill them and place them on the market at any time during As he is now inhibited from killing and exposing for sale, except from No-vember 10 to January 1 of each year, Mr. Smith thinks prices would be much better both before and after this time, and it is this demand that he is arrang-

ng to meet. "I have investigated the subject thoroughly," said he recently, "and am con- and fry in hot lard.—My vinced that there is more money in a dier, in Prairie Farmer.

ty, the birds are eastly raised and there is always a greater demand than supply. I am in direct communication with markets of Chicago, Indianapolis weeks and heavy penalties are fixed for | Cincinnati and many other cities, and if the domesticated birds can be sold when the wild birds are out of season I can get a much better price than is paid now. I find that the domesticated is larger also than the wild bird, and this will also be in my favor. I believe I can have 2,000 to 2,500 ready for market in January, 1903, and I can more than double that amount by another

> For Cooking Egg Plant. I have been a reader of the Prairie

Farmer for four years and am very much interested in it, especially the household department. Seeing the request for a recipe for cooking egg plant I send the following, which I have found to be very good: Pare and slice the plant very thin, and soak in salt water for two hours; then dry and dip in wellbeaten eggs, roll in fine cracker crumbs and fry in hot lard.-Mrs. William Sad-

COLUMBIA NEW MOULDED RECORDS



50c Each, \$5.00 Per Dozen Old Records taken

in Exchange.

(For Use on Graphophones or Phonographs.) These records are made under an entirely new process, controlled only by this company, and are far superior in every way to any competing product.

A NEW REPRODUCER.

After months of experimenting we have at last perfected a NEW TRIPLED DIAPHRAGM Reproducer. This Reproducer is fully twice as loud as the ordinary. Can be used on any Graphophone; old reproducers taken in exchange. Call or write for our catalogue (R) and exchange offers on records and repro-

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO., 709 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.



-before your thin dresses are at well over the new cornet. The W. B. Erect Ferm summet models give desired Erect Form figures,

fruther. Made of fine white linen batiste in the following models : 983 for slight figures : \$1.09 679 for medium figures : 972 for developed figures 1.50 2.03 661 for medium figures 503 for stout figures : 2,50

clease all the strain from the bust

and abdomen and are as light as a

If your dealer cannot supply you send price of cornet desired to WEINGARTEN BROS. 377 Broadway, N. Y.

W. B. Corsets are sold by all stores in St. Louis.



Good Shoes. HILTS Will almost give away their \$20,000 Shoe Stock.

Knew only How

Genuine ROBERTS

Water FILTER Renders the foulest water sparkling and pure. Cleaned in one minute. 100,000 in use. You take no risk in buying from If unsatisfactory, re-

turn them, and money SCHROETER BROS., Agents,

